Baucaster Jutelligencer. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867. FOR JULGE OF SUPREME COURT:

Hon. GEURGE SHARSWOOD, of Phila.

The Weekly Intelligencer for the Cam Last year, about this period, we offered to send the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, during the political campsign, to any address for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. The result was that we had about a thousand new names on our list within two weeks, many of whom became permanent subscribers. We now make a similar offer. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent singly, or to clubs, to any address, from Wednesday, July 3d, until Wednesday, October 9th inclusive, for the merely nominal sum of FIFTY CENTS.

This puts within the reach of all one of the best and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the country. Let each of our readers make an effort to extend our circulation. By so doing they will help forward the good cause. A little effort on the part of each will accomplish much in the aggregate To you who are just now reading this we make a personal appeal. See your neighbors and make up a club at once. You can get five, or ten, or more subscribers in an hour or so. Can we rely upon you to do that much for us? We are sure we can. 737 Our numerous exchanges will great y oblige us by making an editorial note o he above.

Address of the Democratic State Commit-

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, (CLEARFIELD, PA., August 7, 1867.)

To the People of Pennsylvania : The Democratic organization, devoted t the maintenance of its immortal principles conscious of its duty to them, and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frowns, of corrupt appliances and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased; again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages.

The Republican party has controlled the government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because:

In the sacred name of Union, it has per petrated disunion; In the room of the blessings of peace, i

has given us hate, discord and misery; It has violated the plainest principles free government, broken the written Con-

stitution, and only yielded obedience to the behests of party ; The people are denied the attribute o

sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; generals remove governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ton States ;

Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own bass such a law. Its immediate enrule of Suffrage ;

The negro is, by law, made the equal o the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold office and sit on juries in the Capital;

The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of white people therein, are, by Congress and the military power, placed under the control of four millions of blacks Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the government

in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idle negroes, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary spies and officials, and in maintaining military power over the submissive South, endangers and delays the payment of the public debt of twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars- to which the public faith is pledged.

Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to hear heavily upon the people. It 1860, one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs; in 1866, fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption

The Position of Pennsylvania Republi-Extraordinary Revelations. cans on Negro Suffrage.

State on that question :--

he issue finally.

We print to-day a document of the nost extraordinary and startling char-The leaders of the Republican party n Pennsylvania have at last thrown off acter. It is in the shape of a commuthe mask, and taken their position open lication from Charles A., Dunham, ly in favor of the passage of a law by more widely known as Sanford Cond Congress, making negroes in this State er) to the President of the United voters and placing them on a perfect States. If its statements are true there equality with the whites. The Harrisare certain leading Radical members of burg Telegraph is the central organ o Congress who deserve the rope as richly the Republican party in this State, and, as any blood-stained murderer that eve

when it speaks for the party, its utternounted a scaffold. ances must be regarded as authoritative. Dunham, as is well known, has for In last Saturday's issue it had a leading ome months been lying in fail in Wash editorial on the question of negro sufngton city, under conviction for swear frage which closed with the following ing falsely and procuring others to swear remarkably clear statement of the poalsely before the military commission sition of the Republican party of this which tried Mrs. Surratt and others for onspiring to murder Lincoln. He was

The opinion of thinking men, of statesme good while ago sentenced to the Peni The opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philanthropists, is fast closing strongly on the subject of securing the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the suf-frage question in all the States of the Union. Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the interest followership, the period for putural entiary at Albany, New York, and people have wondered why he was not transferred to that establishment. The reason comes out in the extraordinary locument we publish. Holt, Stanton, rights of citizenship—the period for natural zation--and Congress, unquestionably is the proper power for defining the rights of the black man to the elective franchise in the Butler, Ashley, and other conspirators who have been plotting the impeach ment and removal of President John several States. Congress, in order to pro-mote harmony of action in political contests and do away with the unjust discrimination which are practiced by the States on thi son, have managed to keep Dunham in the Washington jail, in order that they might have the benefit of his genius in ubject, should at its next session act upo abricating testimony and procuring s unquestionable Constitutional authorit adjusting this vexed question througho false witnesses.

by adjusting this year a different in the different to the nation; by doing justice to men who add to the productive wealth of the country in periods of pence, and who in time of war have shown their ability and willingness to peril their lives in the defense of the This attempt is one of the boldest and pasest recorded in the annals of crime. Under pretence that Dunham could render assistance to the government in Government. At the session of Congress last spring, Mr Summer introduced a bill in the Senate pro-viding for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. There is m the trial of John H. Surratt, these con spirators procured a suspension of the viding for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. There is no doubt whatever that Congress, when it meets nex. November, will pass at an early day a general act, applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American clitizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion. This will be a most potent and prompt remedy for the difficulties in all the Northern States. In several, the Republicans hesitate to raise the issue in behalf of colored suffrage. It is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse all the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant. To achieve jus-tice for all their clitizens, by local action, must be slow, tedious, and uncertain. But when Congress exercises its power, the effect is prompt and unimpeded. A general haw will cut the Gordian knot and sottle the issue finally. order for his transfer to the penitentiary. Flattering him with the promise of a pardon as the reward of his new crime, they induced him to fabricate testimony connecting Andrew Johnson with the Booth and Payne conspiracy, and to procure witnesses who would swear to is manufactured testimony before the Congressional Committee. And in order that Dunham might come forth cleansed of the crime of which he had been convicted and be himself a competent witness, these diabolical conspirators had the unparalleled hardihood to recommend him to the President for a nardon, alleging in his behalf that "the There is no uncertain sound in that government was under great obligations anguage. It is a voice speaking cxto him for much valuable information. athedra, and with all the sanctions If the President had fallen into this of the highest authority in the Repub Radical pitfall and granted a pardon to lican party. The right of Pennsylvania Dunham, that worthy associate and to determine who shall vote for State confidant of Stanton and Holt would und municipal officers within her have emerged from his prison only to limits is denied, and a fragmentary go before the Congressional Committee Rump Congress is urged to pass a with his assistant false swearers and general and sweeping enactment enendeavor to blacken and forever ruin franchising all the negroes in this comthe character of the distinguished permonwealth. That is sound radical sonage to whose clemency he would doctrine. The leaders of that corrupt have owed his freedom. But the Presipolitical organization deny the doctrine dent did not fall into the trap, and of State rights. According to their Dunham, finding that Ashley & Co. theories Congress is Supreme and had made promises which they could irresponsible, possessing full power to

ed a letter to the President exposing etment is now being openly and strenuthe whole plot. ously urged, because the Radical leaders It will not do for the "great im. know that their only hope of carrying peacher" Ashley and his aider and the coming Presidential election lies in abettor Holt to say that Dunham, being their ability to control the negro vote. a convicted perjurer, is not worthy of The result in Tennessee encourages belief. They have endorsed him as a them to believe that they can manipuperson who could be relied upon to furlate a majority of the Southern States nish "valuable information." They in a similar manner; but they know have borne testimony to the "value they will have no chance to carry Pennand importance of his services" to the sylvania, New York and a number of government even while he lay in prison the more important Middle and Northunder sentence for perjury. Having ern States without the help of the voluntarily endorsed him as a trustnegroes in them. Having put the white worthy witness against others, they men of the South under the feet of the have made him a trustworthy witness

blacks they propose to treat us of Pennagainst themselves, and on his testisylvania in the same way. Should they mony alone they would stand convicted ucceed in electing H. W. Williams of before the world of the dark and daring onnecticut, they will have control of crime of suborning perjured testimony, the Supreme Court of this State; and their Yankee candidate stands pledged | to effect the impeachment of the President. But the case does not rest on to pronounce the proposed negro suf-Dunham's testimony alone. What he rage bill constitutional and bind charges against them is corroborated by all election officers in this State. Ashley's written notes to Dunham, and We are glad the Telegraph has by Butler's resolution in the House at fit to brush away all the veils of prethe adjourned session of Congress, and ense and dissimulation thus early in by facts and circumstances within the he pending campaign. The Republiknowledge of the public in general. an party of this State no longer sails In view of the developments making nder false colors. It has laid down its everywhere, which show the unparalplatform in the plainest, broadest manelled corruptness, the infamous and unndr. It declares in language that can blushing rascality of the more active not be mistaken : leaders of the Republican party, we 1st. That Congress must immediately would appeal to all honest and decent ass a law making all the negroes in Pennsylvania voters, and conferring upon them all other rights of citizenship ! men who may still adhere to it. Is it not high time, we put the question calmly and seriously, is it not high time 2d. It Ruts forward as a candidate for for every man who has proper self udge of our Supreme Court a Conaccticut Yankee, who is pledged to decide such a law to be constitutional, respect, and a proper appreciation of his duties as a citizen, to cut loose from a political organization which is led and nd to enterce its observance. What say the white men of Pennsyl controlled by such men as Stanton, Ashley, Butler & Co? What say you, ania to such a programme? Are they reader? eady to abandon the last vestige of • **-** • -- ---State sovereignty ; to see the proud old The State Tax Doubled. KeystoneStatestripped of all her rights ; More than a week ago we called the

couraged? How to insure the selection of the best men as rulers is the great political problem. The strong argument against monarchies is that by hereditary de scent weak and wicked men are likely to fill the throne. The advocates of a republican form of government have always based their appeals to the masses upon the idea that the people would see to it that the best men were chosen to fill public positions. We boast that ours is the noblest republic that ever existed, and there was a time when we could safely challenge the scrutiny of the world. In the earlier and purer days of our existence no man not strictly honorable could aspire to office. The time was when no party in this country would have dared to put forward such men as now figure most conspicuously in our public affairs. Once our people were so proudly sensitive of the public honor that no party could be sustained discard as unworthy any corrupt or dis-

all that been changed : what a sad contrast is at present presented? We not only find our National and State Legislatures filled by men who are known to make merchandize of their offices, but it has come to pass that the taking of bribes is esteemed a very light

matter. The last Legislature of this State was not only bought up by Camwinter.

We believe the people of Pennsylvania will show a proper sense of indignation at this open attempt to endorse and make respectable the grossest whole sale bribery and corruption. We do not perform, turned round and addressnot believe the great heart of public virtue has grown so feeble as to refuse to respond to such appeals as are now

made to it. If our republican institutions are worth preserving, if we would not see them sink into utter ruin, with the slime of universal corruption covering all that was once so pure and fair, we must rouse ourselves from our lethargy and go forth to do battle for the right like high-minded men, who know what becomes free American citizens. By the result of the election this fall. The people of Pennsylvania will be judged. Shall it be said that they are so debased as to indorse the crimes of those who have disgraced this good old Commonwealth and made her very name a reproach and a byword among honest men everywhere? It is for the people to say, for you reader as much as for any other man, whether the open and

Shall Corruption and Bribery be En- The Great Union Victory in Kentucky The conviction that the Republican party has sunk to a position in which it is compelled to depend upon the neg.o vote for all future successes is not calcu-lated to render the leaders of that mongrel political party particularly amiable. Theelection in Kentucky, following fast upon that of Tennessee, is gall and worm-

wood to them. They can' not disguis the fact from the people of the North that the Radical triumph in Tennes ee was only secured by putting the white men of that State under the feet of the negroes, and keeping them in that abject position by the force of bay onets; nor can they prevent all from seeing that the unprecedented Demo cratic victory in the staunch old Whig State of Kentucky was the result of a fair, open, honorable contest, in which white men alone participated. The Radicals have only one stale and thread bare plea to offer for the utter repudiation of their party wherever white men which did not at once denounce and have voted of late. They trump up the worn out and lying assertion that the honest official. How completely has whites of Kentucky are rebels. The Democratic majority in that State is

twice as large as the Radical majority was in Tennessee. There must be something said to break the force of that ugly fact, and all the ingenuity of Radical editors can invent no other plea ex cept the false one to which we have re ferred.

Is it true, as the Express asserts, that eron, but a majority of the Radical Kentucky is "overwhelmingly in the hands of the Confederates?" Kentucky members formed what is known in their thieves' jargon as "the ring," and never seceded. Even when the rebel llon was in full blast there was hardly no act of corporation or other bill of like character could be passed without | a respectable minority of rebels in the paying "the ring" for its support. This | State. If there is a rebel majority of gang of rascals demanded toll of every sixty thousand there to day, when the rebellion is dead and forever buried. party that approached the Capitol, and when and how did so vast a preponderit was well understood, that unless their ance of the people become rebels? How demands were met, no legislation could have they thus been able to quadruple e had. They made bribery the rule, whereas, under some of the Legislatheir numbers? The assertion that the people of Kentucky are disloyal to the tures which they had heretofore corupted, it had been only the exception. Union is a base falsehood. The State of Henry Clay furnished over thirty One would suppose such wretched housand Federal soldiers. They fought creatures would be at once repudiated bravely and shed their blood freely to by the people of any republic; that hey would either not dare to return to restore the Union. They did not fight to destroy the very form of free governtheir homes at all or that they would ment established by the founders of the at least hide themselves in conscious Republic, and to erect on its ruins a desdisgrace from the eyes of an outraged potism part military and part that of a constituency. Is that the order of affairs Congressional cabal directed and conwith us? Not so, indeed. In many distrolled by a set of life-long Disunionists tricts throughout this State the Republike Thaddeus Stevens. These same lican party is renominating these same corrupt and mercenary wretches, and soldiers, and a vast majority of the true Union men of Kentucky, are as bitternot a few of them will be returned to ly hostile to the policy of the Northern continue the thieving practices by which they disgraced the State last traitors in Congress as they were to Jeff. Davis. They desire to preserve the Union and the constitutional form of

government as our fathers bequeathed them to us; and they know that only through the agency of the Democratic party can that be done. That is why the Democratic majority in the stead-fastly Whig State of Kentucky was so enormous. Our triumph there rue Union triumph, destined to be folowed by a similar one in Pennsylvania Only where negroes rule can this fall. the Radicals hope to succeed in future

The End of the Surratt Trial.

The protracted and exciting trial of John H. Surratt has ended in the discharge of the jury, they being unable to agree on a verdict. They stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction when the case was given to them, and no change was made during their confinement. The result of the trial is tantamount to an acquittal of the accused, as it is not likely that he will be again arraigned. The prosecution was backed up by all the means at the command of the rovernment, and from the beginning it was

manifest that Judge Fisher had determined to force a conviction. His rulings were steadily against the

THE SUBBATT CASE. Startling Official Documents from th

CONSPIRACY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hon. J. Holt, Hon. A. G. Riddle.

n April last retained to aid the Gover

fair investigation of the case, whether rould work for his benefit or not. It seen

Respectfully, A. G. RIDDLE. Nothing is among the papers from the

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1867.—I concur with the Hon, A. G. Riddle in his estimate

f the value and importance of the servic

A. G. RIDDLE

f them in a way not to be mistaken.

No Verdict-The Jury Discharged-Ex-citement, in Court-Bradley Stricken lleged Conspiracy to Fabricate In from the Bolls-A Challenge to Judge Fisher. Full Details of the Plot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—At 12:30 Deputy Marshal Philips came into the court-room and stationed the officers. This was the signal for a rush on the part of the crowd ferrible Charges Against Congress Ashley and Butler. algual for a rush on the part of the crowd that had been patiently waiting on the out-side, and they quickly filled up the space outside the bar. A number were admitted inside the bar. District Attorney Carring-ton was in the court room at the time, and Mr. Bradley, jr., one of the counsel for the prisoner, came in a moment afterwards. Mr. Bradley, sr., and Mr. Merrick subse-quently entered the room, they having been sent for. There was a decided commotion in the court room and it was whispered Johnson to be Implicated by Holt's Endorsement of the Informer

The Whole Diabolical Scheme Reveale WASHINGTON, August 9.—The foilowin ocument has been obtained from officia sent for. There was a decided commoluon in the court room, and it was whispered about—"The jury have agreed," "They are going to discharge the jury," "They can't agree, and have asked to be discharged." At one o'clock the prisoner was brought into the court room and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial Beside his counsel. He came into court smilling, and ources: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 5, 1867. MR. PRESIDENT: The application of Chas. A. Dunham having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has be-come my duty, during the indisposition and abseuce of the distinguished incumbent of the Law Department, carefully declining, as I do, te offir at present any recommen-dation in the premises. I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to resorve advice and sus-pend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency. Dunham, the person applying for purdon, is the same who has become notorlous under He came into court smiling, and emed to be in good spirits, as he chatte

with his counsel. Mr. Merrick made an allusion to a repor that an attempt would be made at a rescue whereat the prisoner seemed to be muc

agree. Judge Fisher. I have received the fol

Size: The jury in the case of the United states vs. John H. Surratt most respect-ully state that they stand precisely now as when they first ballotted upon entering the

to the court, to the country, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our The fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and ask your Honor to dis-miss us at ouce. Most respectfully submitted. W. B. TODD, JAMES Y. DAVIS, RORT BALL C. ALVENDER

ROBT. BALL, J. RUSSEL BARR, C. ALEXANDER, WM. MCLEAN, J. RUSSED COMMENT THOS. BERRY, BENJ, F. ALOLOW GEO, A. BOHRER, B. E. GITTINGS, GEO, M. BURDER, W. W. BIRTH. BENJ, F. MORSELL

After the letter had been read, Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be lischarged. Mr. Bradley said the prisoner did not powent and if there was any discharge. consent, and if there was any discharge, i would be against the protest of the prisoner Mr. Carrington said he would leave the

whole matter with the Court, Judge Fisher said he had already received wo or three notes of a similar tenor to the two or three notes of a similar tenor to the one read. If there was any possibility of the jury agreeing he would not object to keeping them for a reasonable time. But as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them. The jury was accordingly discharged at ten minutes past one o clock, and the jury then left the Court-room.

hen left the Court-room. Judge Fisher then immediately read the

ollowing: following: I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the pro-gress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the nurder of Abraham Lincola, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the precisiting instice

would work for his benefit or not. It seen to me that for his services in this behalfth Government should mark its appreciation the following morning, as the presiding justice was descending to m the bench Joseph II. Bradley, Esq., a sted him in a rude and insulting manner charging the Judge with having offered him (Mr. Bradley) a series office of the District Attorney or from any

having offered h.a. (Mr. Bradley) a series of insults from the bench from the com-mencement of the trial. The Judge dis-claimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, threatened the Judge with personal chashreatened the Judge with personal cha

of the value and importance of the service rendered by Churles A. Dunham, as set forth in the foregoing letter to the President. A principle of public policy leads govern-mentstoencourage, by all honorable means, those charged with crime to make dis-closures which may and often do, result in unmasking even greater offenders than those who make them; and hence, when they are found to have acted voluntarily and in good faith, the highest public con-siderations require that their conduct shall be generously appreciated. The service of Dunham, with the details of which Mr. Riddle must be entirely familiar, as one of isement. As he understood, no court can administer justice, or live, if its judges are to be threatened with personal violence on al occasions whenever the irascibility of counoccasions whenever the irascibility of coun-sel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one when even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys marking in this court. attorneys practicing in this court. Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feel and asked if the court had adjourned. Judge Fisher—It has not, sir. Mr. Bradley--Then, sir, in the prese

cellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: In applying to your Excel-lency for pardon, I had not intended to offer United States: In applying to your Excel-lency for pardon, I had not intended to offer any disclosures concerning the plotting of your enemies against you which could be regarded as inducement for granting my application. I instructed my wife, in pre-senting the petition, to refer to the con-spiracy of Ashley and company so far only as appeared necessary to remove any un-friendly feeling that might have been en-gendered within you toward me by the newspaper reports that I had engaged to assist your enemies in their nefarious de-signs. I adopted this reserve in the belief that the services I had rendered the Gov-ernment, as certified to by Judge Holt, the Hon. Mr. Riddle and Mr. Ashley, would, in your view and judgment, ronder me de-serving of Executive clemency; and be-cause I desired that it should appear on the record, and on the face of my pardon, that clemency had been extended to me solely in consideration of my services to the Gov-ernment, and exclusively on the recom-mendation of prominent Radicals, to the atrocious plot of Ashley and company, the Radicals would not be in a position or able to charge me with doing so in consideration of a pardon; or that the President had pardoned me on condition of my implicat-ing his enemies in an infamous conspirators, I determined, as soon as I should be re-leased, to place in the hands of your Excel-lency or lay before the public a complete ex-posure of their diabolical designs and most astounding proceedings. This, I believe, would be my sacred duty; for, although ac-

posure of their diabolical designs and most astounding proceedings. This, I believe, would be my sacred duty; for, although ac-cused of orline, I am notso destitute of honor and patriotism as not to feel some interest in and obligations to my country. The interest these persons have felt, and the effort they have made (which would have succeeded ere this but for the blunder of one of them), and which they still propose to make for my release (F. G.). I know were prompted by the most selfish motives, in order that they micht use me as an instruorder that they might use me as an instru-ment to accomplish their devilish designs; and I shall not, therefore, be guilty of in-gratitude in abandoning and exposing their withing.

Millainy. My wife has, I believe, explained to you how Ashley, first through his man Friday, Matchett, and afterwards in person, man-aged to make known to mo his wishes, aims aged to make known to me his wishes, allins and purposes, and enlist me, as far as a forced promise would go, in his enterprise. I shall, therefore, only advert here to some things which have been said and done by the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrefutable evidence. After obtaining my promises to render

After obtaining my promises to render all the assistance in my power, Mr. Ash-ley explained to mo the kind of evidence he thought it most advisable to present enclosed that a peritor isolation by you for the pardon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and hope you will aid him all you can. Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY. he thought it most advisable to present against you. He thought it would be very plausible to prove: First. That Booth had on several occa-sions paid you familiar visits at the Kirk-wood. This, it was hoped. I might be able

It would seem from an expression used a this note that a draft of a petition was uclosed. It does not appear what petition wor thus designed. to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done, then it should be proved by some of my friends vas thus designated. The next paper is the following from who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew Booth, &c., and saw the visit.

ate Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington bur. Washington July 23,1867.—To the Pres-ident of the United States—Sir: I was early visit. Secondly, That your correspondence with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contents unknown) thereto to Booth. The witnesses should be persons who would profess to have been intimate with Booth, and to have been enjitted by him to take, part in the in April last retained to aid the Govern-ment in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and took the general management of the preparation of the case. The labor and difficulties of the case were great, and the Government is under great obligations to Charles A. Dunham for much valuable information both as to the fucts and witnesses for the United States and for the history of and facts concerning the wit-nesses called for the defence. Although in juil he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time communicated important facts and sugges-tions, and seemingly for the sole purpose of een enlisted by him to take part in the ssassination.

Third. That the placing of Atzerott, with Third. That the placing of Atzerott, with weapons, at the Kirkwood House, was only a sham—to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at Lin-coin's murder. This, also, it was suggested, could be proved by persons who could tes-tify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with Booth, and had performed a part in orzanizing it, etc., performed a part in organizing it, etc. which persons, it was to be understood were induced to testify under an assurance be prosecuted for any part they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken. The resolution under which Butler's com-The resolution under which Butler's com-mittee was appointed, it will be observed, provides for the protection of such persons – who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before—by offering immunity to all who were connected with the conspiracy who will now come forward and disclose their knowledge on the subject. Fourthly, That Booth inst after the 4th of the counsel in the Surrrtt case, excepting Mr. Riddle. e next recommendation is from the

Fourthly, That Booth, just after the 4th of March, stated to intimate friends in New York, whom he endeavored to enlist in the York, whom he endeavored to enlist in the new conspiracy, that he was acting with the knowledge of the Vice President, and that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on the day of the inauguration, which would ac-count for Mr. Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, which had provoked so much comment in the press. That you expected the tragedy to be enacted then, and had taken several potations to compose and herve you for the avent - and that you ware nerve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited.

I feel much delicacy in referring to such Riddle must be entirely familiar, as one of the counsel in the case, seem to have been topics, but I cannot ot inform you o projects without plain, and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choice in my language. I assured Ashley that I should have no difficulty in finding persons of good stand-, and I am obliged to write in too grea ing and moral character to prove these natters, and it was agreed that I would do ing and moral character to so as soon as released. (A. F. G.) so as soon as released. (A, F, G,) As an earnost that I possessed the ability to do what I engaged, and in order to satisfy some of their party who doubted the existence of evidence to connect you with the assassination conspiracy, Ashley and Butler desired and pressed me to send for two or three persons of whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy them-selves, and whom they could parade be-fore their increduious friends. I consented, and Ashley supplied the facts it was desired they should know and repeat, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend, with secret explanations as to my own pur-poses, and instructions for blin. to presure two other friends to commit to memory the statements enclosed to blin, and when sent for to come here and repeat them (but not under oath) to such persons as I should in-dicate. udge After allowing my friends sufficient time to learn their parts, the Rev. Mr. Matchett (B.) was sent for then, in order that it might be said that he, agent for the impenchers, had found the witnesses, and that their charhad found the witnesses, and that their char-acter for veracity was above suspicion. On arriving here these persons were in-spected by Ashley and Butler, and were found to posses the requisite qualifications as to intelligence and personal appearance, but unfortunately for the inspectors it was deemed necessary to make some observe deemed nocessary to make some changes, modifications in some and additions to other portions of their statements, before present ing them to the bukewarm Radicals it was their intent to the bukewarm Radicals it was their intention to inflame. It being imprac-ticable for the men to see me at the juit on such bugshees, and equally so for me to communicate to them the desired changes and necessary explanations in writing to enable them to incorporate these changes in their original statements without leading to confusiob or contradiction, it was found necessary for somebody else to take my office of preceptor, &c. This, with slight hesitation, was done by Mr. Ashley, on my assurance that the parties were Radicals, died in the wool, and men of honor in whom he could safely repose confidence. I have learned both from Ashley and the parties themselves what was said and done by and between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were ng them to the lukewarm Radical statements they were desired to make were revised by Mr. Ashley, and they were as-sured by him that in case it should be deermined to examine them before the comternined to examine them before the com-mittee they should be splendidly rewarded. Mr. Ashley also discoursed to them on the propriety and justice of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain of the impeachment of the President. He de-clared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c. That there was no doubt of your complicity in the assassimation con-spiracy, but that the evidence was in tho hands of your friends and could not all he spiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends and could not all be got at. That enough, however, had been sectred to satisfy most reasonable men of your guilt; but that, in order to satisfy the most exacting, the statement of these per-sons before the committee would be requi-site. That the end fully justified the means, and that every iman who contributed in and that every man who contributed it this way to the impendment of the Presi-dent would deserve well of the country, and that he (Mr. Ashley) would see them ro-warded tenfold when your successor should remediate router.

Antised. At five minutes past one Judge Fisher resumed his seat upon the bench. Mr. Malloy, the crier, called the Court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to bring the jury down. By this time the room was much crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and by direc-tion of Judge Fisher the names of the jurors were called. Mr. Middleton, the clork, addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" Mr. Todd. We have not been able to agree. the same who has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was re the name of Santora Conver. In the District cently convicted of porjury in the District of Columbia, and is, as I am informed, now incarcerated, in accordance with the son-tence of the court. His application seems to be predicated, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the incr. and is supported mainly by the the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have ren lowing letter from the jury: To the Hon, George P. Fisher, Judge of th Criminal Court: services which he is alleged to have rela-dered the cause of justice in aiding the pros-ecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder. The papers upon which his application is grounded, and by which it is sustained, consist of four in a parcel, which, by en-dorsement, appear to have reached the room—nearly equally divided—and they are firmly convinced that they cannot pos-sibly make a virdict. We deem it our duty orsement, appear to have reached t Executive office on Saturday, the 27th Executive office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1867. The first is dated the 22d of July, and is written upon the ordinary noto paper used by members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caption. The following is a copy: FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES, WASHING-TON, D. C., July 22, 1867.—Gentleman: I suggest that a petition something like the enclosed be prepared and signed by you for

nd business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860 each individual owed two dollars and six cents of the public debt ; in 1867, each owe seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof In 1860, the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions ; in 1867, the Treas ury estimates them at two hundred and twenty-five millions, indepedent of interes on the debt, both being periods of prace Pennsylvania's share of the public debt is two hundred and seventy-five millions, her own debt thirty-five and a half millionand her city and county indebtedness will swell the total to four hundred millions. Twenty-five millions annually come from your earnings to pay the interest thereon In 1860, your State government cost you four hundred and two thousand dollars whilst in 1866, it cost you six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars,

The pressure of these exhausting bur there and the suicidal policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manu actures :

Our commerce is suffering, the enterpris of our people is repressed and business interests languish;

The revenues of the government are les than its interest and expenses, and the financial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt ; They plot the destruction of our form o

Government, by destroying the indepen-dence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the judiciary and by concentrat ing all power in the legislative branch; Robbing the people of sovereign power, they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our liberties, for tyranny may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual. Unblushing corruption stalks through every department of the Government un-

der their control. For these and kindred wrongs we arraig them, and as the representative of antago-

nism to each of them, we present to you our candidate for the Supreme Bench: GEORGE SHARSWOOD-a Pennsylvania, man of pure morals, a profound thinker, a

sound lawyer and a jurist of national reputation. It has been the rule of his official conduct to yield obedience to written law, and neither party necessity nor corrupting influence can sway him from his duty to fearlessly proclaim it.

His opponent, Henry W. Williams, is a native of New England, and is comparatively unknown to our people. Prior to his nomination he was said to be a worthy gentleman and an able lawyer. He ha ccepted a nomination upon a platform by which he is pledged "TO PLACE THE SU PREME COURT IN HARMONY WITH THE PO-LITICAL OPINIONS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE." This destroys his independ ence and "holds the Judge accountable to "a political party for his construction of the "law, and inevitably tempts him to sacrifice "his integrity; to become the meanest of "all creatures-a sworn minister of justice "obedient to the dictates of politicians," The independent and fearless judge pre-

tects your life, your liberty and your property. With which of these men will you trust them?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA: We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and "treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war." Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canwass your school districts. Form Clubs. Circulate your local papers. Teach the people. and then go to work at once. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. Stop talking and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their mis-

YOUR PRINCIPLES ARE ETERNAL AND MUST PREVAIL.

By order of the Democratic State Conn nitteo. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman

THADDEUS STEVENS, L. L. D.-At very late day in his life the University of Vermont has concluded to take some notice of the troublesome Yankee scion who has been a curse to Pennsylvania ever since he entered her borders. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Thaddeus Stevens on Thursday, done now.

AS .

to have her reduced to the pitiable conattention of our county officials to the dition of Tennessee, and made a mere fact that a demand was being made up. provincial dependence upon a central on the different counties of the State zed despotism set up at Washington by for an extra sum of money, about equal such men as Stevens, and Sumner, and to the whole amount of State tax paid Butler, and Ashley?

during 1866 and 1867. We desired to Shall we court degradation by electing know what sum had been thus assessed to the Supreme ('ourt of this State a upon Lancaster county. As yet we omparatively obscure New England have heard nothing from them. Yankee, who was nominated by the The following tabular view shows the corrupt wire pullers of the Republicar mount of tax assessed by the Revenue onvention, because they knew he would Board in 1865 upon three countles (the be ready to enforce any act of the revo only ones yet heard from upon the sublutionary despots in Congress, no mat ject) for the years 1865-6-7, with the ter how oppressive it might be, or how additional amounts assessed in 1866 for destructive of the liberties of the peothe years 1866-7:

The white men of Pennsylvania have Berks. one more chance to vote without being ostled and crowded at the polls by regroes. Should Judge Williams be elected they will never have another opportunity of the kind. The Republican leaders will claim that a decision has been rendered in favor of negro

suffrage; Congress will at once pass Summer's bill; and Williams will enforce it. The issue is made up. Are the white men of Pennsylvania ready to meet it ?

the original assessment, and thus double the taxes upon the people! The Harris-Address of the Democratic State Central Committee. burg Patriot and Union says very The able and stirring address of the

truthfully and forcibly: state Central Committee, which we lay The worst feature about this extraordi before our readers, cannot fail to meet nary and unauthorized increase of taxation consists in the fact that the extra demand with a hearty response from every conservative citizen in Pennsylvania. It for 1866 was not made during that year, and now the whole of it, together with a similar burden for 1867, falls upon the taxpayers sums up the grievances of the people in burden for 1867, falls upon the taxpayers during the present year—rendering it im-possible, in many instances, for the counties to meet it. For instance, Berks county will have her regular tax of \$5,724 for this year to pay, und \$10,866 setura for 1866-7. West-moreland is in a still worse condition, with a regular tax of \$3,536 and extras, for 1866-7, of \$10,9081 This is outrageous, and the various county authorities should see well to it before allowing such additional burdens to go upon the people to cover Radical exa manner so clear and forcible that no one who reads it can fail to be deeply impressed. This appeal to the people we are sure will be heeded. Never was there a time when political apathy was so certainly criminal as it would be in the present contest. The Democracy their allies, the conservative and thoughtful citizens of Pennsvlvania can win a great victory at the coming election. All that is need-

Various could y furthers and ditional set when to it before allowing such additional burdens to go upon the people to cover Radical ex-travagance and recklessness. The radical Legislature repealed the real es-estate early in the spring of 1866 to help the party in the ensuing canvass; and, during the Geary campaign, his organs extensively used that fact to make capital for him and the Radical candidates for the succeeding Legislature. At this very time, however, when the capital was making, the Radical Revenue Board were concecting the scheme to make up for the loss of the tax on real estate, and something over. Like the cun-ning politicians that they are, they waited, however, until Geary and another Radical Legislature were installed, and then came back upon the people for the arrearges ed to insure a grand triumph for correct principles and the erection of a barrier gainst further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the people is close. effective organization, and a poll of our full vote. Read the eloquent and appropriate address of Senator Wallace,

oreland

\$20,899 21

Ex-Secretary Stanton.

and

suck upon the people for the arrearages which their party had invested as political Ex-Secretary Stanton. It is pleasant to write that little Latin prefix ex, becapital in the electron of 1866. They bought the people with a repeal of the real estate tax but, at the same time, had arranged to get the mustament buck this year to neet the squan-derings and peculations of their legislators. They cannot clock their proceedings any longer; They must have money in large quantities to meat the immense appropria-tions of the last resort. Will the people elect another likelical Legislature to legalize such swindling, and a findical Judge to the Supreme Court to uphold such officials? If they regard their rights and interests they will not. sepital in the election of 1866. They bough fore the name of the most arrogant and presumptuous official this country has ever seen. In summarily dismissing Stanton from his Cabinet, President Johnson has acted the part of a man. The Radicals are astonished that Gen Grant should consent to fill the place vacated by the Pittsburg bully, and Forney's *Prcss* takes occasion to speak of the distinguished military chieftain, in terms which are very far from being complimentary. The great mistake President Johnson made was in not will not. Will the County Treasurer be good remodeling his Cabinet long ago. The bluster of the radicals would have subenough to let the tax-payers of Lan-

caster County know what this swindle sided as quietly a year ago as it has is likely to cost them?

orruption of the last Legisshameless lature shall be endorsed at the coming election.

> Death of Ex-Governor Porter. the prosecution. Never, perhaps, did Ex-Governor David R. Porter died at his residence in Harrisburg on Tuesday a prisoner find himself placed under afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the 79th year greater disadvantages. The feeling seemed to prevail with the prosecution of his age. Thousands throughout Pennsylvania and elsewhere will read that if this prisoner could not be conthis announcement with emotions of victed before a civil court, the verdict unfeigned sadness. The deceased was in his favor would be a verdict against what they called the govenment. one of the very few public men of the purer and better days of the Republic Throughout the trial the spectacle was who had been spared to witness the expresented of a single weak individual citing and revolutionary events through struggling for his life against all the power of the government. When the which our country is now struggling. During the greater portion of an active attorneys for the prosecution had finand useful life he was closely identified ished their speeches against the priswith all the public interests and the politoner, Judge Fisher took up the arguical welfare of his native State, and was ment on their side, and the sad spectaas widely known throughout the Comcle was exhibited of a presiding justice monwealth as any of his cotemporaries shaping and wording his charge so as in public life. To the last his interest in to aid in securing the conviction of the the public welfare continued to be unaccused.

abated, and he was always ready to use his influence for the good of his State and country. -----

Our Debt.

During the past two months the great bulk of the income tax for the year has been collected, and yet the debt has only been diminished four million three hundred thousand dollars since the last statement. During the coming months there will be a very decided decrease in the revenue, and a considerable deficit in future exhibits is sure to be seen. It s certain that under the wasteful management of Congress the national debt will be largely augmented during the

financial year. Yet we see no evidence of a disposition to curb the reckless ex-\$5,434 54 5,463 39 5 454 23 travagance which prevails. While it is \$16,355 16 Here, it will be perceived, the extra

himself with an oath to be an habitual liar to all his neighbors and friends, a deceiver and betrayer of every mannot equally bound and degraded with himself. This is the con-dition of not over *two houdred men* who con-trol and manage the Republican party of the county to-day. They do not hesitate to impose themselves upon the unsuspecting, housest, confiding men of the party to be tray and deceive them to their ruin. Un-der this state of facts the masses of the party are fast going into a state of despond-

bout sixty cents is taken indirectly to keep.the indolent negroes, to maintain military despotisms over eleven States, and enrich Abolition officials. This is why our poor men are kept poor, and our laboring men complain of hard times. It is the high prices and high taxes that take their money, and it is the negro Bureau, military despotisms, and Abolition officials, that make the taxes high. To get rid of these, Radi-

calism must be voted out of power." ----

Senator Wallace's Address.

The N. Y. World speaks in very complimentary terms of the able and eloquent address of Senator Wallace, hairman of the Democratic State Committee. When Frank Jordan issued his discreditable and disreputable manifesto, the N. Y. Tribune and other high-toned radical papers were compelled to denounce both him and it. ____

A Boston Negro.

The telegraph announces that J. C Hagan, a negro employed in the Boston post office, has been arrested for stealing noney from letters. It seems that he has been patterning after the radical leaders in more respects than one. He has a colored wife and children, but not atisfied with that, keeps a white Yankee woman as a mistress. No wonder he was compelled to follow the example of Butler and other Massachu-

setts loyalists, and steal.

of the court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular Judge Fisher, interrupting—Crier, ad-iourn the court. Mr. Malloy (the crier)—This court is now oner, and he repeatedly violated the plainest and best established rules of evidence at the instance of

ljourned. Mr. Bradley-Well, then, I will say now Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench).-fou can say what you please, sir, and make speech to the crowd, if you like, Mr. Bradley-You have no authority lismiss me from the bar. That must

ie act of three of the judges of the Supre Judge Fisher said, " Very well, Mr. Brad ey, you can make the proper appeal." I her left the room, followed by a large crow

then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons. Immediately after leaving the court-room, Judge Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car for the purpose of proceeding up town. He was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and, stepping up to Judge Fisher, handed him a note. Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, opened it, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and Officer McHenry stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. remained in the car. Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passe

In spite of all that was done the trial Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belong-ing to the bur. A large crowd immediately guthered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm-in-arm with his brother. Charles? Bradley, esq., of the Na-tional Bank of the Ropublic, and proceeded down Loutislam avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired. In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed bits seat in the car, and continued his peruhas failed to accomplish the desired purpose. There has been no verdict rendered in favor of allowing military tribunals to take the place of trials by jury. The old and merciful maxim of the law, that it is better that nine guilty persons should escape than that one in-nocent person should be hanged, has een vindicated. It has been proven that it is very unsafe to trust the liver of citizens to the tender mercles of a military commission. So far as that

In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed in seat in the car, and continued his peru-sal of the note, while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter be-tween the Judge and the deposed lawyer. The order of Judge Fisher dismissing Mr. Bradley has created the most intense excito-ment among all classes, but the police are preserving order. The members of the bar generally are bitter in their denunciations of the Judge, and have called a meeting to be held on Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, who, they openly declare, has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault. Surratt was remanded to the custody of the Marshal and returned to Jul.

During the entire retirement of the jury wenty three hours they remained as fol ows on the verdict: For conviction-Messrs, Todd, Barr

having a demoralizing effect on the Kepub-lican party of this county. Dissatisfaction and disgust with the corruption and selfish-ness of the vamples, who have fastened themselves on the party for their own selfish cods, are fast settling like a pall over the quiet masses of the party. It is becoming a settled conviction with them that no man convision a nomination who will not bind For acquittal-Messrs, Davis, Berry, Ball, Bohrer, Alexander, Morsell, Gittings, can secure a nomination who will not bind himself with an oath to be an habitual lian Birth. There is good authority for stating that

he jury disagreed on the question of the bsence of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the President, and that they were entirely agreed upon this point, that had he been indicted for this point, that had he been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted immediately on retring to their room. W. B. Todd, born December 3, 1809, at Newburyport, Mass. Robert Ball, born April 30, 1827, at Alex-andria county, D. C. J. Russell Barr, born January 7, 1812, at Northumberland county, Pa. Thomas Berry, born February 10, 1810, at New York City. George A. Bohrer, born January 1, 1816, at Georgetown, D. C. Christian S. Schneider, born June 12, 1831, at Wurtemburz, Germany. party are fast going into a state of despond party are fast going into a state of despond-ency which cannot fail to be fell on election day. To them there appears to be no re-lief. They do not know whom to trust.— There is no telling how long a man is going to remain true. To-day he is a prominent champion of their rights and their causo and for that reason becomes popular; to-morrow his mouth is scaled and he is doing the work of Thurgery.

the work of Thuggery. We have time and again warned then that the fourteen thousand voters of the Republican party of Lancaster county can not and will not endure this continually James Y. Davis, born July 30, 1819, at othumberland, Pa. 815, at Alexandria, Va. William McLean, born December 1, 1820

not and will not endure this continually. They will not consent to be owned by one man and every year go to the ballot box and ratify by an election men who in every move in office do bis bidding, even to the putting of a man's name into the Jury where the second second second second second second second relations. t Kilmarnock, Scotland. vheel. As will be seen by to-day's Examiner w As will be seen by to-day's Exammer we are again going through the faree of an-nouncing candidates for the various offices. Some of our good friends feel like "trying it again," with the hope that something will turn up by which they can break the "Slate." We hope so, too, but unless there is an upturning of the political elements of the Republican party in the districts, all will be "vanity and vexation of spirit," and the Legislative ticket, the Treasurer and Recorder were as effectually nominated last whiter as they will be on the 28th of It is said by gentlemen who have

goes the trial has resulted in good; and

be regarded as not having been made quite in vain.

Demoralization of the Republican Party

in Lancaster County.

The Examiner, the old established organ of the Republican party in this

county, says: The action of the County Committee ir

efusing to carry out the wishes of the peo-ole as expressed by the June Convention, is having a demoralizing effect on the Repub-ican party of this county. Disstifuction

last winter as they will be on the 28th o August. It is true that if all who are free from It is true that if all who are here from Thuggery and its influence and ought to take an interest in the matter, will go to work vigorously, and forget for a few days all petty spites and jealousies, the machine can be smashed and the June Convention indicated.

Cumbertand County Nominations The Democracy of Cumberland county net in convention yesterday, the 12th, and laced in nomination the following ticket: For Assembly—Theo. Cornman, Carlisle, For Sheriff—Jos. C. Thompson, Carlisle, For Treesurer—Christian Mellinger, itouchetorn

Stoughstown.

interests of truth and justice, in connection

interests of truth and justice, in connection with one of the most important criminal trials which has occurred in the history of the country; and although his disclosures were not directly connected with the crimi-nality of which he himself has been con-victed, yet it is believed that they do not the less bring his case within the spirit and reason of the rule of policy refer-red to, and hence it is for the Executive to determine how far they shall be accepted at once as a proof of his repentance, and as atonement to the law, for whose violation he stands condemned. J. Hour. It may be proper to remark that the ro-commendation of the Judge Advocate Gen-eral is written upon one leaf of the same

rformed without solle

enhanced and the stands Auventee of the same sheet with that of Mr. Riddle, and not upon official paper. It will be observed that, notwithstanding his man stood condomned for perjury, Mr. Riddle by actual experience, and Judge Holt, upon satisfactory grounds of belief, nave fully realized his usefulness in promoing by his cooperation with public agents of justice the case of truth, on the occasion of justice the case of truth, on the occasion of an investigation of national importance; and also, that the latter intimates his opin-ion that he had fairly atomed to the offended haw, and had satisfactorily demonstrated his repentance. It is remarkable that Dunham himself, in his petition (which purports to be in his own handwriting) remations no such grounds, but trusts mentions no such grounds, but trusts mainly to a technicality. It is petition is as

ollows: WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.-To his Ex-WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.—To his Ex-cellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: The petition of Charles A. Dunhain respectfully shows that in the month of January last he was tried, con-victed, and sentenced to the penitentiary for perjury, alleged to have been committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Bornesontatives during the hu-House of Representatives, during the lu-vestigation by said committee of charges against Jeff Davis of complicity in the conagainst Jeff Davis of complicity in the con-spiracy to assassinate, President Lincoln. That the perjury assigned in the indict-ment against your petitioner was in having falsely testified that he had no reason to doubt, and did not doubt, the truthfulness of certain depositions made by two persons, called Campbell and Snevel, at the time said depositions were given by them in the Bureau of Military Justice, and in testify-ing that he had last seen said Campbeli in Cunada in June 1865, and said Snevel in Canada in June 1865, and said Snevel in Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1865.

That on the trial of your petitioner, Campbell and Snevel declared that their real names were House and Roberts, and that the depositions they had made and sworn to in the Bureau of Military Justice were absolutely false from beginning to end, and were known to be so by your pe-titioner, and that they were not at —; said Campbell in Canada in June, 1855, or said Snevel in Wilmington in August, 1865, the places at which your petitioner claimed to have last seen them. nave last seen them.

That is usen them. That it was entirely upon this testimony of said self-convicted perjurers that your petitioner was convicted, and that without the said testimony of said persons, the jury before whom your petitioner was tried could not have found a verdict of guilty. Your petitioner further says that he was tried and convicted by a jury not unallifed Your petitioner further says that he was ried and convicted by a jury not qualified o try him. That the jurors before whom he was so tried and condemned were illegally elected and drawn, as decided by the Court o try him. selected and drawn, as decided by the Court in the case of John H. Surratt-the manner nd form of selecting the jurors in the and to in or below the part of the form of the second seco to try him, it was contended by the prosecu-tion and decided by the Court, that said jurors were informally and irregularly selected and drawn, and that any verdict they night render upon any trial would be absolutely void.

Your petitioner further says that under Lour petitioner further says that under the rules and practice of the Supreme Court of this District the above informally in the selection and drawing of a jury does not, a jury, constitute a ground for a new trial or other relief by the court, and that the only remedy for such an illegal conviction lies in an application to the Executive for pardon. CHARLES A. DUNHAM. Benj, F. Morsell, born January 30, 1821 Benj, F. Morseil, born January 30, 121, at Prince George County, Md. Benj, Gittings, born December 13, 1808, at Montgomery County, Md. Wm. W. Birth, born January 11, 1808 at Washington, D. C. The above are all the papers which have pardon. The above are all the papers which have come to my knowledge in relation to the application for pardon. When considered in connection with other papers, adventi-tiously received, they excite peculiar inter-est and command careful attention, and it is the extraordinary gravity of the import of these papers last mentioned in connec-tion with the source whence they came, which makes it my delicate duty to submit their contents for your studious considera-It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Mr. Brad-ley to Judge Fisher to-day, that it first refers to the affair in the court room be-tween Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, early in July last, during the progress of the Surratt trial, and quotes the expression at-tributed to Judge Fisher, to the effect that he (Mr. Bradley) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. which index is in your studious considera-tion, and suggest that some proper disposi-tion ought to be made of them in conso-nance with the dignity of the Government and in justice to all parties. I introduce them as follows.

communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to that declaration by Judge Fisher, and referring to the misun-derstanding between them, it suggested that Judge Fisher should appoint as early a day as convenient, to meet Mr. Bradley outside the District, for the purpose of settling their difficulty. Mr. Bradley further suggested in his communication, that if they meet within the District, they might be interfered with. The letter is dated July 6, at about the date of the previous difficulty, which was reserved until the conclusion of this trial. m as follows : First. A communication addressed to the First. A communication addressed to the President of the United States, bearing date Washington, July 29th, 1867, and signed Charles A. Dunham. It will be seen that this person, who is testified to by gentlemen of official and professional responsibility and of distinguished sagacity to be capable of great and valuable service in the disclo-sures of crime, makes startling assevera-tions directly against prominent members of the national Legislature. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.-To his Ex-

warded tenfold when your successor should come into power. Subsequently the parties were presented to Mr. Butler, and after being inspected and pussed by him, were introduced by him and Ashley to the several Radical members of the House, who, it was understood, hud hitherto doubted the oxistence of evidence implicating you in the assignation conmplicating you in the assassination con-piracy, and who informally interrogated hern us to the mattern em as to the matters upon which the

had been instructed. (A.) Mr. Butler desired to have taken the dopositions of these men at the time, but

positions of these men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, as at first agreed. These facts can be proved by these three persons and also by my wife, whose char-acter for truth and veracity is not inferior to Mr. Ashley's, and I shall take pleasure, if at liberty. in producing them before any committee or tribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers.

f the impeachers. But the evidence of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon oral proof. The letters from Ashley, herewith enclosed, in themselves speak volumes. What state ent (B) from me could have wanted, and for what purpose? Anything it was in my power to state to him could have been stated by we to show to him the work of the state of the statement is work of the statement he wanted was this, and for this purpose. These representations are many permitting the statement he wanted was the statement he wanted was the statement he was the statement between the statement here are statement here are statement here.

The statement he wanted was this, and for this purpose: There were many prom-iment Radicals, and especially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject of impeachment, who were not prepared to believe that you were privy to the murder of Lincoln, and whose co-oper-ation was greatly needed. Ashley therefore desired to be able to place before them as-surances that the most unquestionable evi-dence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elabo-

therefore requested me to prepare an elabo-rate paper, setting forth that such and such persons could be produced who knew and would testify to this, that and the other thing, including the pretensions that Booth had been seen in your room several times; that you had corresponded with him and

sure that the burthen of taxation must be made more onerous than it is at present, many millions of money are being expended to enable the Radicals to control the votes of the negroes in the South. How long will the people of the North, ground down by taxation as they are, encourage a course which not only destroys the industry of one half the country, but wastes vast sums of State will nearly if not entirely equal money in keeping up a military despot-

assessment for Westmoreland county is considerably larger than the original ssessment, and the aggregate extra for the three counties is fully threefourths as large as the original tax asscssment. From this it is evident that the extra tax assessment for the whole